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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY-Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

JURY DENOUNCES STATE TAX LAWS

Industrial Chaos Would Taft Disapproves Provi-Official Tension Relaxes Follow Their Strict Enforcement.

BLAME IS PLACED

Standard Oil Believed to Be President, in Special Message, Warships Now Hurrying Toward Evading Taxes-Large Sums Added to Books by Richmond Grand Jury - Mortgage, Capital and Income Tax Laws Assailed.

revolutionize the immigration policy has been in session four months, and which submitted its report yesterday to Judge D. C. Richardson. All manner of injustice and inconsistency in the taxing system is laid bare, and the blame for the situation is placed on the members of the General Assembly, who have consistently refused to give to the people of the State the reforms demanded from year to year.

In a short message was accompanied by the horizon of the state the reforms demanded from year to year.

In fact, so acute does the grand jury find the situation that unless State officials give relief, such communities as are honestly trying to do their duty in the matter of assessments "might plausibly consider themselves justified in failing to investigate State taxes in the future unless they wish to assume practically the whole burden of the State's expense." The local grand jury investigations, it is felt, mean only that communities intent on evading the law will continue to do so.

The city of Richmond, for instance, with 6 per cent of the entire net revenue of the Commonwealth, and this proportion will be increased as the result of this grand jury's work.

Three Scem to Re Bysaive.

Three concerns doing business in Richmond, in the opinion of the grand jury, are seeking to evade their just taxes. It have a the Standard office on the proponents of the provision which the states against the alien who could not be true and to find relief from a fallacy in a state officials give relief, such communities and any the state of the provision, 'hased upon a fallacy in an effort to assume practically the whole burden of the State's expense." The local grand jury investigations, it is felt, mean only that communities intent on evading the law will continue to do so.

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The cliy

Three concerns doing business in Richmond, in the opinion of the grand jury, are seeking to evade their just taxes. They are the Standard Oil Com-Opponents and proponents or the proposed law vary are seeking to evade their Just taxes. They are the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, Armount & Co. and Morris & Co., the two latter being packers of Chicago. Local managers of these concerns have professed ignorance of their own affairs. The just has instructed the Commonwealth's Attorney to proceed against them according to law. This means that the official named will alle petitions against the firms in the Hustings Court, and have a trial by jury of the amount of business done by them, the court will enter an order read a false list for taxition was made by them, the court will enter an order read and write. In the court will enter an order read and write and official named will enter they should have paid, with costs and fees.

While the grand jury does not return all indictment, it does not pretend that all other errors in giving in property for taxation were for the purpose of avoiding payment of given the distributions and investigations, the following amounts labels.

Large Amounts Added.

As a result of its deliberations and investigations, the following amounts lave been added to taxable values on the books of the Commissioner of the

on which interest is paid, besides all other forms of taxation, would speedily result, it is argued, in driving the most important enterprises from the State.

No wonder, thinks the jury, many business men regard evasion not only pardonable, but necessary to self-pres-

Losing patience with the laws as they stand, the report exclaims: "We do not see how the State can expect to

mond:
The special grand jury impaneled at the October term of your honorable court and charged with a special examination of the tax returns, received the charge, and after months of investigation begs leave to report as

follows:
The jury held its first session on October 7, 1912, and since that time has had almost continuous sessions, going carefully into the tax returns as made by the taxpayers to the Com-(Continued on Seventh Page.)

ILLITERACY NO IMMIGRATION BAR

sion and Promptly Vetoes Bill.

FOLLOWS EXAMPLE | ALL IN READINESS

Tells Congress That to Sign Measure Would Be to Violate Principle Which Must Be Upheld in Dealing With Aliens.

Terriffic indictment of the tax laws of Washington, February 14 .- President Virginia is made in the report of the Taft to-day vetoed the Dillingham- of Francisco I. Madere's voluntary special grand jury of the Hustings Burnett immigration bill, which would relinquishment of the presidency of Court of the city of Richmond, which revolutionize the immigration policy Mexico brought relief to official circles has been in session four months, and of the United States by imposing a lit- in Washington, in which the situation

Opponents and proponents of the proposed law waged a vigorous contest in hearings before the President for the last ten days. Organized labor warmly supported the bill, while several organizations particularly leaves acceptance.

read and write the language of the ticular people is discouraged by the government, and these immigrants, in coming to our shores, are really striving to free themselves from the conditions under which they have been compelled to live."

ests in Mexico and time.

Madero's resignation, it is felt generally by officials here, justifies the correctness of this government's attitude in adopting and following persistently a hands-off policy in the solution ently a hands-off policy in the solution.

Measure Too Drastle.

Admitting there was congestion in some places and a dearth of labor in a very much larger area, the secretary declared that no sufficiently earnest to be trying to adapt eighteenth century laws to twentieth century busibring the country's labor wants and supply together. He maintained that "so far the same forces that give the The jury might recommend a tax commission, it says, but such a body, with authority to enforce the present antiquated tax laws of the State, with authority as to capital, credit, bution of new immigration to meet the antiquated tax laws of the State, with construction as to capital, credit, money, bonds and income, would be disastrous. While for a time it would immensely increase the revenues, it would drive away or bankrupt half its industrial enterprises, resulting in industrial chaos.

The report, which is destined to be a historic document in the annuls of public affairs in Virginia, is as follows;

Text of Report.

To Hon. D. C. Richardson, Judge Hustings Court of the City of Richmond:

this country.

The bill, the secretary asserted, adopted the "group system" in large adopted the "group system" in large measure by permitting a qualified immigrant to bring in certain members of his family, who themselves would be disqualified by the test, while a disqualified member would exclude all dependent members of his family, no matter how well qualified they might otherwise be.

Delay and friction in immigration work, especially along the Canadian

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

TO WASHINGTON

With News of Madero's Resignation.

ON LEGISLATURE SET BY CLEVELAND FOR INTERVENTION

Mexican Ports and Will Be Permitted to Continue to Their Destinations-Army No Less Prepared for Service Than Navy. . .

Washington, February 14,-The new

investigations, the following amounts have been added to taxable values on blave been added to taxable values on the books of the Commissioner of the Revenue; personal property, tangible and intangible, \$1,256,429; merchants purchases, \$4,979,961; incomes, \$643,627; total, \$6,879,417.

In common with many writers or the subject, the grand jury thinks the system of taxing bonds and mortgages distinctly unjust, involving double, if not triple, taxation of the same values. It recommends a law patterned, for intress the final purpose being to reduce subjects with the subject, the grand jury thinks the system of taxing bonds and mortgages distinctly unjust, involving double, if not triple, taxation of the same values. It recommends a law patterned, for intress the final purpose being to reduce subjects to the final purpose being to reduce subjects the final purpose being to reduce subjects the final purpose being to reduce subjects the stable immigrants from certain countries. The point of the principle that was, in my leading with leading with dealing with leave at least one warship off the Patters to the litteracy test. For the reasons stated in while the others may return to their routine duties, or perhaps be pressed into Central American service, where conditions, which, it is feared, forecast a general uprising, have been almost lost sight of on account of the conditions, which it is feared forecast a general uprising, have been almost lost sight of on account of the conditions which it is feared for interest the subjects to the subjects to the subject of the conditions and the principle that was, in my leaves at least one warship out intended to leave at least one with leave at least one with leave at least one with a leave at least one with leave at least

Regarding industrial conditions, the secretary said America needed labor, and the natives were unwilling to do the work which aliens come over to do.

Measure Too Drastic.

Hospital and following persistently a hands-off policy in the solution of the Mexican situation, and it also is the prevailing opinion that it will be expedient to continue a patrol in Mexican waters until conditions have settled considerably. settled considerably.
Francisco de la Barra, who was Mex-

ican ambassador here in the ele days of the old Diaz regime, known to have been opposed to inter-(Continued on Second Page.)

Open Until Midnight

The Business Office of The Times-Dispatch, first floor of The Times-Dispatch Building, will hereafter be kept open for receiving advertisements and transacting general business until midnight.

Phone Monroe 1, and ask operator for Business Office.

BRINGS RELIEF MADERO RESIGNS PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO; DRIVEN FROM OFFICE BY GENERAL DIAZ TO WHOM FEDERALS LOSE GREAT BATTLE



Awaits Answer From President-Elect Wilson.

"ARMY" REACHES TRENTON FACTS ARE

Suffragettes Cover Ten Miles Within Few Miles of Aid When After Strenuous Hike of Party of Searchers Turns

Trenton, N. J., February 14 .- "General' Rosalie G. Jones is awaiting an answer from President-Elect Wilson Commander E. R. G. H. Evans, now in to a formal request she made to-day rival of her marching army of suffrag-ettes at the national capital on March 1, or shortly afterwards.

The request was made in a letter.

The request was made in a letter.

Previous Day.

The request was made in a letter, which one of the "general's" aids, Mrs.
John Moldt, delivered at Governor
Wilson's home before the army left

Commander Evans says that Petry
Officer Evans was not insane, and that
reflet parties did all that was possible to rescue Captain Scott and the
members of his party.

Pattor Taken by Nagel.

Pattor

"Corporal" Martha Klatschen was open in McMurdo Sound, oted by the army to-night as "the When the Terra Nova reached the

Rosalie G. Jones, "Colonel" Ida Craft, "Corporal" Martha Klatschen, Miss Elizabeth Aldrich, Miss Augusta Righter, Mrs. John Boldt, Mrs. George Wendt, of Albany; Miss Minerva E. Crowell, Miss Phoebe Hawn, Miss Constance Leuph, of Washington; Mrs. Frank Baird, Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs. Olive Schultze, the official scout. All but the three last named have marched the entire distance of lifty-three miles thus far accomplish. fifty-three miles thus far accomplish-

To-morrow the pilgrims expect to go to Burlington, twelve miles distant, crossing the Delaware River.

PRIZE FOR BEST ESSAY

'General' Rosalie Jones Now No Serious Attempt Made to Rescue Scott and His Companions.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Christchurch, N. Z., February 14 .-

There was really no serious attempt made at relief. The men and mules in winter quarters were not used, aped in enthusiasm that of the collegians of Princeton University yes-

"Corporal" Martha Klatschen was voted by the army to-night as "the pluckiest of them all." Although her feet were so painfully bilstered when she started this morning that she was obliged to hobble, she stoutly refused to ride in the "scout' automobile.

Survivors of the army are "General" Rosalle G. Jones, "Colonel" Ida Craft, "Corporal" Martha Klatschen Miss Statements Irreconcllable. When Commander Evans was ques-

tioned about the petty officers and been made supplied.

Questioned further, Commander

"Evans died a natural death. Thave absolute information that he was not mad.

Another member of the expedition "There is no reason why the whole truth about Evans should not be told. There is nothing discredit-able to Scott about it."

Harvard Offers \$100 for Composition on Argentiue Topic.

Boston, Mass., February 14.—Harvard University has offered a prize of \$100 for the beat escay on some subject connected with the Argentine Republic, according to a statement by President A. Lawrence Lowell.

This announcement follows closely a conference between President Lowell and Dr. Naon, minister to the United States from Argentina, at which arrangements were concluded for the placing of honor graduates from that country at Harvard. Dr. Naon also completed similar arrangements at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Be tod. There is about it."

Grest Memorial Service.

London, February 14.—The British nation to-day paid its last sad respects to the memory of Capiain Robert F. Scott and his heroic companions, who died in the Antarctic after reaching the South Pole. A great memorial service was held in the Cathedral of St. Paul. It was attended by people of every walk in life, from King George, in the uniform of an admiral of the fiet, down to common laborers.

The King, surrounded by a brilliantly uniformed staff, occupied a seat beneath the great dome. The other parts

He Will Be Succeeded as Head of Troubled Republic by Francisco de la Barra, Former Provisional President.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUCCESSION UNDER WAY AT BRITISH LEGATION

All Day Long Fighting in Streets of Mexico City Continues, With Tide of War Ever Turning Against Loyal Soldiers, Who, Time After Time, Make Desperate Attempts to Take Arsenal Stronghold of Rebel Leader, Only to Be Swept to Death Before Withering Storm of Lead From Machine Guns and Rifles---With Hope Gone, Madero Places Resignation in Hands of Mexican Congress.

Mexico City, February 14 .- Affairs in Mexico City, the theatre for almost a week of an innovation in modern warfare, took a sensational turn to-night, when it was authoritatively stated that President Madero had agreed to resign if the Mexican Senate so wished.

The Senate was called into session at 8 o'clock to-night to take action on this important situation. It is believed the resignation of Madero is now in the hands of the Mexican Congress.

At the British legation, where Senor de la Barra took refuge Thursday, it is stated that Madero's resignation practically had been arranged for, and that De la Barra likely would succeed him in the presidency.

Later, Senor de la Barra, while proceeding through the streets in an automobile, stopped and made a brief address, assuring the crowds that a peace settlement was certain, and probably would be reached before morning. De la Barra had been in consultation with both Madero and Diaz regarding a quick settlement to avoid intervention.

Orders Are Given to Cease Firing. At 6 o'clock to-night General Huerta, the Federal commander, gave the order to cease firing. Soon detachments of Federals were seen march-

ing from their positions to the government base near the palace, their guns slung on their backs. The laws of Mexico make it necessary for the abdication of a President to be submitted to Congress, and for this reason official announce-

ment of the resignation of Madero would be considerably delayed, even if already decided upon. Another development or the early evening was the resignation of Rafael Hernandez as Minister of the Interior.

Whether hostilities will be resumed to-morrow, naturally, depends on the action of the President and Congress, or upon the aggression of the

In case of dilatory tactics it is not impossible that Diaz may decide to force the action. He repeatedly has said that nothing short of resigna-

tion of the President would satisfy him-that Madero must resign or he himself would die fighting. Another interchange of notes took place to-day between General Huerta and the rebel commander. That of Huerta was of a conciliatory character. It offered Diaz permission to retire in peace with his men. Diaz replied that he would continue to fight.

Senor de la Barra was accompanied to the arsenal and to the palace by the Sanich minister. He did not divulge the nature of his converse.

by the Spanish minister. He did not divulge the nature of his conversa-tions, but expressed the hope that hostilities were closed.

What may be regarded as an important development, though one not known to Mexicans in the capital, was the transmission by members of the "Society of the American Colony" of a protest against the idea pro-posed by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, for mediation The rebels obtained their first personal revenge to-day, when they burned the private house of President Madero. It was a handsome struc-

ture, and since the incumbency of Madero had become one of the show places of the capital. The rebels had driven a detachment of Federals in retreat along Barcelona Street. They emerged on Liverpool Street, the rebels at their

Shouting and firing at the fleeing soldiers, the rebels crowded into the aristocratic quarter, and the sight of Madero's house inspired the idea of its destruction. Only servants had occupied the house since the members of the President's family took refuge in the Japanese legation.

The rebels entered and carried off whatever caught their fancy.

moment later the building was in flames. As the fire mounted, the cracking of cartridges revealed the fact that the structure had been practically

Advance of Federals Signal for Battle.

It was the advance of the Federals down Balderas Street early in the day which provoked the first sharp reply from the mutinous zone. Diaz waited until the Federals were far down the line, then threw into their ranks a hail of shrapnel and swept them with machine gun fire. Few left the street alive. The government troops attempted to carry the rebel position from

terrific fire or were driven back to shelter. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a general order to cease fighting was given, but for the two preceding hours the fire from the government lines practically had been suspended. General de la Vega, commanding the lines directly to the east of the rebel position, admitted he was unable to

other directions, but always with the same results; the soldiers fell under

advance. Failure had been encountered in all quarters.

It was coincidental with this cessation of the firing that a battalion of the Twentieth Infantry revolted. All but a handful of these Federa's succeeded in joining Diaz. This battalion was stationed along Independencia Street. The

suddenly turned upon the'r officers and shot them, but the sound of these shots did not attract general attention in the heavy fusillade. Then the entire battalion broke for the rebel lines, reaching there in safety. Thirtyeight of them were overpowered, however, by loyal troops and were

Although the firing on both sides was lighter to-day, the total number of shells used was enormous, and the incidental destruction of prop-The loss of life among noncombatants, as a result of the erty great. shelling, probably was less than on the other days, because every one who had strength enough moved out of the districts near the scene of the operations, and by reason of the fact that the rebels confined their artillery action largely to the streets likely to be used for an assault.

No Part of City Free From Bullets. Bullets whistled in all parts of the city. They were fired across the town by both sides from the housetops and other places, wherever sharpshooters could be stationed. On account of efforts of government troops to advance, this fire was heavier than usual, and deep inroads must have been made on the arsenal munitions to keep the rifles and machine guns

What was promised again by the government to be a day of terrible punishment for the rebel commander developed into the weakest attempt at his subjugation. Made: o's artillery conducted the attack half-heartedly,

although his infantry at times showed desperate courage. Rebel shells were thrown at the National Palace and occasionally hurled across the town toward the Federal battery on the Pasco Reforma. near the Colonia Railway station, but for the most part Diaz waited until the Federals moved well into range of his guns guarding the approaches. This took place innumerable times, and as often the streets were effec-

tually cleared in short order. From the regions outside the capital the news was bad for the government. General Aguilar, an aged officer of the regular army, who revolted a few months ago, and Colonel de la Llave, also formerly attached to the regulars, who have been in revolt for some months, took the city of Puebla, capital of the state of the same name. They were assisted by Francisco Pradilla, the government chief of arms in that city, Passengers from Guadalajara report that no telegrams received there had been delivered, and that the editor of one paper which published an account of the mutiny in Mexico City was promptly sent to jail on a charge of disseminating seditious matter. But in spite of this, the people were crying "vivas" for Diaz.

Trains Are Crowded With Refugees. All trains leaving the capital to-day were crowded with refugees of every nationality, but Mexican fugitives predominate. A change of tactics marked the close of the day's military operations.

(Continued on Second Page.)